# COVERAGE OF THE RECEPTION AND ACCOMMODATION OF EVACUATED POPULATION DURING WORLD WAR II IN THE KHOREZM REGIONAL PERIODICALS

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***Abstract:*** *This article analyzes articles published in the pages of the newspaper "Khorezm Haqiqati" on the issues of care provided to the population and children evacuated to the territory of our republic, including the Khorezm region, during the Second World War.*

***Keywords:*** *Khorezm Haqiqati, newspaper, periodical, evacuation, housing, clothing, work, collective farm, children, school, enterprise*.

As in other periodicals in the region, the 1941-1945 issues of the newspaper "Khorazm Haqiqati" also included articles on the reception and settlement of the population and children evacuated from the war-torn regions to our republic, including the Khorezm region. Because during the war years, this issue concerned the entire population of the republic, and every mother wanted to know the condition of her children, adopt them as her own, and participate in the reception and settlement of residents of other nationalities. It was during the war years that 4,617 people were evacuated to our region[1]. The evacuated population was met in Tashkent and then sent to the regions. The population and children evacuated to Khorezm were also warmly welcomed and all conditions were created.

Twenty-two articles were published in the newspaper "Khorezm Haqiqatii" about the evacuated population during the Second World War, and

fifteen articles were published on the issues of care provided to evacuated children. These articles were written by Ali, Amin, A. Greev, A. Devonova, Y. Mahmudov, S. Mahmudova, O. Nazarova, R. Nurmatov, R. Omonov, E. Rahim, Tamagul, Z. Sherjonova, A. Qurbonniyozov, H. Hasan and others, and they provided materials on the life and activities of the evacuated. For example, in the 1942 issue of the newspaper "Khorazm Khaqiqati" (No. 94), an article about the population evacuated from areas near the front line was published, which reported that Lyubov Kurtova and Iraida Kumanetskaya were working on the fields of the Kuybyshev collective farm in the Yukorobog village council of the Urgench district[2].

In issue No. 11 of the newspaper “Khorazm Haqiqati” in 1942, it was reported that 133 evacuated children were placed in city schools, that a boarding school was opened in the city to educate orphans, and that 10 children were involved in it[3], and in issue No. 13, it was reported that 208 children were placed in schools in all districts of the region, that the Urgench city education department took the initiative in placing evacuated children in schools and took care of them, and that 123 of the evacuated children were placed in schools in the city, and that Gurlan and Mangit districts also took the lead in this area, and that 45 children were involved in schools in Gurlan and 39 children in schools in Mangit[4], and in issue No. 16 of the newspaper, it was reported that appropriate measures were taken to assist the evacuated citizens in Khiva, providing them with housing information is provided that 238 apartments were prepared and 216 people were employed[5].

In issue No. 19 of the newspaper “Khorazm haqiqati” in 1942, information is provided that a children's center for 50 places was being established in the city of Urgench for the resettled children, that the city education department placed 133 of the resettled children in schools, and that a boarding school for 300 children was being built and equipped in the city of Khiva[6], that 859 of the resettled people were placed in enterprises and

institutions, and 1977 people in collective farms, and that the Regional Executive Committee provided 45,000 soums of assistance to the resettled families[7].

208 of the resettled children were placed in schools in all districts of the region. 123 of the relocated children were placed in schools in the city of Urgench. In addition, Gurlan and Mangit districts also did a lot of work in this area, with 45 children in Gurlan and 39 children in Mangit being enrolled in schools[8]. A center for the younger generation of relocated children was established in the city of Urgench. A boarding school with three hundred places was built and equipped in the city of Khiva[9].

Issue No. 267 of the newspaper reported that 71 families relocated to Mangit district were given 4,075 soums worth of warm clothing, 78 families' houses were repaired, and 141 cubic meters of firewood were collected for the winter, six families who moved to the Ordzhonikidze collective farm in the Toshyok village soviet of Khiva district were provided with new land and accepted into the collective farm, a large amount of corn and potatoes were harvested from the farmsteads sown by the collective farm, and in Urgench district, 0.15 hectares of land was allocated to Grinberg from the relocated farms in the eighth state farm and the state farm was sown with it [10].

Many other articles published in the regional newspaper cover the issue of housing, clothing, and food for the evacuated. In particular, in issue No. 269 of Khorezm Haqiqat of 1942, it was reported that during the war years, the regional collective farmers showed boundless care and kindness to the population evacuated from Ukraine and Belarus, freeing up part of their homes[11], that Voymayzer, one of the citizens evacuated to the Orjanakidze collective farm in the village of Doshyak, Khiva district, was placed in a clean and bright house, provided with shoes and a hat, that he was allocated a plot of land and planted with corn, mung beans, and potatoes, and that Voymayzer

managed to get enough corn and potatoes for his farm from the crops planted by the collective farm[12].

Also, issue №271 of the newspaper reported that separate houses and apartments were built in the districts and cities of our region for the population evacuated from war zones, that 128 people were resettled in the Khiva district, and 204 people were provided with housing in the city of Khiva, and that in the Gurlan district, as an aid, the evacuated were given warm clothes worth 6,800 soums: a short fur coat, cotton trousers, earmuffs and boots, and that workers from several collective farms planted wheat on 6 hectares of land. Also, in this issue, information was provided that the head and employees of the Khiva city education department, in order to prevent the evacuated children from feeling the hardships of the war, had enrolled sixteen of the 28 children of the evacuated population in school, six in kindergarten, and the rest were sent to factories, MTS and artels[13].

In issue No. 4 of the newspaper “Khorazm Haqiqati” of 1943, it was reported that many children were being brought to our republic from areas close to the front, that a special commission had been formed to welcome and settle them, that this commission was engaged in settling the children, that the commission was headed by the head of the government of Uzbekistan, Abdurakhmanov, that Ye.P. Peshkova had been working as his deputy for a year, and that to date the special commission had settled tens of thousands of children[14].

One of the most pressing issues during the Second World War was the settlement of the population and children evacuated from areas close to the front, where the war was taking place. During the difficult years of the war, the workers of our republic accepted representatives of other nationalities and ethnic groups, provided them with space and necessary products from their homes, and even shared a piece of bread with them. It was during the war years that regional periodicals played a special role in demonstrating the help and

tolerance of the workers of the region to the displaced. The periodicals covered not only the issues of the evacuated population and children, but also news from the front and behind the front. This strengthened the local population's faith in victory and their desire for it. The materials of the periodicals also served as propaganda in their time. The newspapers glorified the enormous contribution that our ancestors made to eliminating the disaster that befell all of humanity at the cost of unprecedented suffering and losses.

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